Evaluate – to carefully study something and assess its qualities.
Software - the programs that perform particular functions on a computer
Investigate - to get more information about something
Write – to form letters and words into sentences or instructions
Design - to plan the way that something will be created
Develop – to bring something from initial conception to action or implementation
Install - to put something into the place where it will functions
Test - to operate something to see whether it works

BIOS – a set of instructions in firmware
Control - to have power over the way something functions
Operate – to function in a specific manner according to instructions or software
Operating System – programs that manage a computer's hardware and applications
Manually - done directly by a person, without automatic functions
Windowing System – a user interface that organizes information into visual boxes

The purpose of the software is to not allow == **Deny**
The system allows == **Permits**
The engineer installed a program that protects a computer from various threats == **Security Software**

Security Threats – **Malware, Virus, Spyware**
Security Programs - **Firewall, Antivirus Software**
Protective Actions – **Removal, Quarantine**

Source code editor – software used to enter lines of coded text
Program – a series of operations that control the functions of a computer
Programming language – codes used to write commands to a computer
Programming software – any software that supports the development of new applications
Interpreter - An application that decodes instructions written in other languages
Compiler – something that reads and executes other programs

An **IDE** usually provides programmers with various tools for writing programs
A **Text Editor** is a basic program for entering commands and code into a computer
A **Linker** provides links to additional information needed for programs to run
A **Debugger** finds and corrects errors in code

Application software can mean many different types of software
Books and brochures are designed with **Desktop publishing** software
Text documents are produced with **Word processing** software
Video editing software lets users create movies on their computers

Accounting software records and manages transactions
An Office suite usually includes a word processor
Many large corporations use **Enterprise Software** to maintain consistency in all their systems
Image editing software can be used to retouch photographs
Users often check their email using a Web **browser**
Large sets of data can be organized into a **Spread sheet**

Payroll - A company's list of employees and how much they are paid
Simulation – A realistic representation of something
Cost analysis – A report that explains expenses
Bio-informatics – The application of computer software to the field of biology
Multimedia player – A device that can play audio, video and other files
Digital assistant – A small, handheld computer that typically works as a mobile phone
Data management – The ability to track and evaluate information
Satellite navigation – The process of determining a location based on electronic information

Many software apps aid in the process of **route planning**
New phones download **mobile apps** really quickly

Icon – A symbol that indicates a file or program
GUI – A visual way of interacting with a computer screen
Open – To reveal the contents of something in order to use or edit them
Select – To mark something for a particular operation
Cursor – A feature on a computer screen that indicates where input will appear
Right-click – To bring up options using a particular mouse button
Drop-down menu – A list of options that appears when an items is clicked

Some people display pictures on their **Desktops**
The **Folder** contains the engineer's important documents
Clicking on a menu option will often **Run** a program

Eight **Over** four equals two
Seven **Times** two is fourteen
Add two amount of a substance to get a larger amount
When you **Subtract** one number from another, you get the difference between them

Combining amounts - **Multiplied by, Plus**
Splitting amounts – **Less, Divided by, Minus**
Expressing results - **Equal**

---IMPORTANTE---
Conceptual view – A view that shows major design elements and interactions between elements
Implementation view – A view that shows modules of packages and layers
Process view – A view that shows the interaction of tasks and processes of a system
Deployment view – A view that shows the way tasks are assigned to physical nodes

Software architecture divides the components of software according their functions
An **Idiom** is a commonly used fragment of code
Similar software functions may be bundled into a **Module**
Families of systems are connected with an **Application framework**
A **Programming plan** is used for common functions or actions
A **Design pattern** can be used to fix common problems

---IMPORTANTE---
Abstract data type – A style that is designed to match the structure of the original data
Implicit invocation – A style in which computations occur because of internal events in the system
Layered – Organized by ascending functionality
Main program with subroutines – A hierarchical system in which top-level module invokes other modules in a given order
Pipes and filters – A style that relies on input streams and system operations to process ordered data
Repository - a style that is designed for systems which manage body of data with an inherent structure

A component that dictates the execution of other components == **Control structure**
A computation element or data store == **Component**
A description of the characterization of a system == **System model**
An element that determines how components interact **== Connector**
Any style of system architecture == **DSSA**